

UNIVERSITY AND V.P. NOT TO MEET

Virginia Committee Declines to Renew Athletic Relations.

THINKS WELFARE MIGHT BE HURT

Conclusion in No Wise Influenced by Alleged Animosity Toward Blacksburg Techs. Forced to Reject Proposal for Game and Explains Why.

There will be no game of football at Broad Street Park next fall between teams representing the University of Virginia and the Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

News came from Charlottesville yesterday that at a joint meeting of the executive committee of the General Athletic Association and the faculty committee on athletics of the university, the proposal that these big institutions meet once more on the gridiron was rejected.

Several reasons are advanced as to why, in the opinion of the joint committee, the game would not be expedient. "We are convinced," says the signed statement issued yesterday, "that the welfare of these two State institutions, in whose lives intercollegiate athletics are but an incident, would be injured by such contests."

This decision naturally is regarded here as final.

University's Statement.
The statement issued by the University of Virginia is as follows:

"At a joint meeting of the executive committee of the General Athletic Association and of the faculty committee on athletics of the University of Virginia, the proposal for a football game between the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and the University of Virginia was under consideration. In view of the wide publicity given to this proposal, it was decided to issue the following statement:

"After a long and serious discussion of both the athletic and other interests involved in the problem, the decision was reached that it would be ill-advised to have annual football contests between the two institutions.

"In the first place, it is pointed out that this conclusion was in nowise influenced by any alleged animosity or feeling of resentment arising from previous athletic relations with the Virginia Polytechnic Institute. Further, we fully appreciate the athletic prestige which the Blacksburg teams have so deservedly won for themselves, and we recognize that such football games would possess exceptional athletic interest for many of the Virginia students, and perhaps for the State at large.

"However, we are convinced that the welfare of these two State institutions, in whose lives intercollegiate athletics are but an incident, would be injured by such contests. We believe that a feeling of intense partisanship and rivalry would be engendered which would be detrimental, not only to the best ideals of sportsmanship, but also to the increasing co-operative and friendly relations existing between the two schools.

Result Would Be Harmful.
"Despite the best intentions, the public itself would not fail in time to create a feeling of undesirable antagonism both between the team and their supporters. This result would be harmful to the best aims of athletics, and likewise to the spirit of reciprocity and mutual service, which should be promoted and not endangered.

"This belief is based upon former experience both in Virginia and elsewhere, in which the State Polytechnic Institute or A. and M. College is distinct from the State University. Especially have football games between such schools been productive of deplorable consequences.

"In view of these facts, we are forced to regard it as unwise to accept the proposal of the public press for a game between the two schools."

This statement is signed as follows: Faculty Committee on Athletics, W. H. GIBBS, chairman, W. A. LAMBETH, ALBERT LEFEVRE, ARNHEIM D. DOBLE, STEPHEN H. WATTS, Executive Committee of General Athletic Association, J. S. HEDGECOCK, President G. A. A., E. W. HOLLADAY, Vice-President G. A. A., TOM TOWLES, W. W. DOUGLAS, ALBERT LEFEVRE, W. A. LAMBETH, Secretary.

GENERAL LATROBE DEAD

Seven Times He Had Been Mayor of Baltimore.

Baltimore, Md., January 13.—General Ferdinand M. Latrobe, seven times Mayor of Baltimore, died of pneumonia to-day after an illness of but a few days.

General Latrobe was seventy-seven years of age. He was a lawyer by profession, and had been a leading figure in the public life of this city and State for more than forty years. His wife and three children survive him. Under General Latrobe's various administrations many public improvements were accomplished. His personal popularity was great, and the news of his death caused genuine regret all over the city.

There was a steady stream of callers at the home before and after General Latrobe's death. Among them was Cardinal Gibbons, who paid a touching tribute to the character and public services of General Latrobe, whom he had known intimately for thirty years.

General Latrobe's military title came through his connection years ago with the Maryland National Guard.

Will Re-Elect Bankhead.

Montgomery, Ala., January 13.—The Alabama Assembly will meet next Tuesday to re-elect John H. Bankhead United States Senator for Alabama to succeed himself when his term expires on March 4, 1912. The voters of Alabama declared in favor of Bankhead's re-election last November.

FIRE THREATENS PINCASTLE

Several Buildings Destroyed and Others Seem Doomed Early This Morning.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Pincastle, Va., January 13.—At 1 o'clock this morning the town of Pincastle, fourteen miles distant, is threatened with destruction by fire, which has been raging since 9 o'clock in the evening. At that hour the telephone operator was driven from her post, and no communication has been possible since that time. Before communication was cut off, the Roanoke department was called on for help, but it was considered impossible to take the apparatus over the heavy country roads, and the request had to be denied.

When last heard from the Guckenheim block, the Town Hall and the residence of Mrs. Annie Bolton were in flames, and the Bank of Pincastle and other nearby buildings seemed doomed to destruction. The loss at 1 o'clock was considered to be in the neighborhood of \$30,000.

CONFESSES MURDER

Gave Little Son Acid When He Asked for Drink.

Rochester, N. Y., January 13.—Outsped by the telegraph, recognized by her photograph, and identified by her luggage, Mrs. Edith Melber, of Schenectady, was arrested in the railroad station here this afternoon, and charged with the murder of her son, George, the five-year-old boy who was found frozen to death in a swamp near Albany last Tuesday with stab wounds at his hips. Less than an hour later she had confessed to the murder.

Under a fire of questions, the room broke down, and, shaking from pitiable sobs, told the whole horrible story. She gave her child carbolic acid to drink when he asked for water, she admitted, and left his body among the weeds.

The young woman says she is twenty-three years old, and comes from a respected family in Syracuse. Mrs. Melber repeated her confession before Acting Director of Detectives Maguire. "Do you know," said Acting Detective Maguire, speaking slowly, "that the dead body of your little son has been found in a swamp near Albany, and that he was killed by being forced to drink carbolic acid and that you are charged with the murder?"

"My God," screamed Mrs. Melber, "my God," charged with my boy's murder! To God's face, I declare my innocence."

Sobbing hysterically the woman was removed to one of the matron's doors, where she was formally charged with murder in the first degree. As the charge was read to her, she broke down and wept bitterly. She said she had failed to get her son into an institution for boys at Albany, she took him to a drug store in Albany, where she bought him a bottle of carbolic acid. They walked out into the suburbs, and while walking the child said he was thirsty. She said she gave him the bottle and he drank the acid. She denied that she forced the child to drink the poison. She was then taken to jail.

CRUISE COMPLETED

Atlantic Battleship Fleet Comes From English Channel.

Washington, January 13.—The Atlantic battleship fleet, in command of Rear Admiral Schreyer, completed its voyage across the Atlantic from the English Channel, during which it was detected as a technical enemy by the scouting squadron in command of Rear Admiral Stanton. Admiral Stanton's squadron, which had kept its eyes on the battleship fleet since the approaching "enemy" was sighted last Sunday far out in the Atlantic Ocean, joined the fleet in the Caribbean Sea, and arrived at Guantanamo Wednesday. The Navy Department was advised of the arrival of the vessels in Cuban waters by a wireless dispatch from Admiral Schreyer. In a few days all of the ships of both fleets, including the battleships, cruisers, scouts and torpedo boats, will begin their winter maneuvers at Guantanamo. This practice will be carried out on a larger scale than ever previously attempted.

"Texas" for Target

Charleston, S. C., January 13.—Orders were received at the navy yard here to-day for the dispatch to Norfolk of the old battleship Texas, which will be used as a target for the guns of the North Atlantic battleship fleet.

The Texas was in the naval battle of Santiago, being commanded by Captain Phillips, who uttered the appeal to American sailors: "Don't cheer; the poor devils are dying."

The Texas, a Texas-class battleship, will be taken by the protected cruiser Baltimore.

GEORGE F. MOORE APPOINTED

He Becomes Acting Commander of Scottish Rite Order.

Birmingham, Ala., January 13.—Announcement has been made here that on account of continued illness, James W. Richardson, of Washington, grand commander of the Scottish Rite Order, has been granted an indefinite leave of absence from his official duties, and George F. Moore, of Birmingham, has been appointed acting commander.

Confirmed in New York.

New York, January 13.—Confirmation of the reported appointment of George F. Moore, acting grand commander, Southern Jurisdiction, Scottish Rite, was made here to-day. It was said at Mr. Moore's office that the resolution was adopted at a meeting of the supreme council in Washington yesterday afternoon.

AUDEMARS TUMBLES

His Demoselle Is Wrecked, but He Escapes Unhurt.

Fort Worth, January 13.—Attempting a flight in the teeth of a half gale last night, Eugene Audemars, of this city, crashed his airplane, which was overturned about twenty feet from the ground. The machine was partially wrecked, but the pilot escaped unhurt. The only other flight of the afternoon was by Rene Simon, in a biplane. He attempted to land after having been in the air less than ten minutes.

Grant's Bodyguard Dead.

Boston, Mass., January 13.—George Louis Grant, colored, personal body servant of General U. S. Grant during the Civil War and known as "Boss" Tweed, of New York, whom he held in his arms when Tweed died in Ludlow Street, N. Y., to-day at the age of seventy-five years.

IT'S NONE OF BALLY PUBLIC'S AFFAIR

Lord Decies Never Saw Such a "Pother" Over Engagement.

"ME-OLD," HE SAYS "ALL TOMMY-ROT"

Can't See Why People Should Make So Much Fuss Over Fact He Is to Wed Vivian Gould and Take Her Millions to Enrich British Peerage.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
New York, January 13.—John Graham Hope Horsley Beresford, Baron Decies, peer of the realm of Great Britain, veteran of three wars, and incumbent of one of the most noted titles in Ireland, who is soon to marry Miss Vivian Gould, daughter of George J. Gould and twenty-seven years his junior, very strongly resented the suggestion of an unsuitable disparity in age between his pretty little bride-to-be and himself.

His Lordship arrived last night on the Lusitania, and before he left the Waldorf-Astoria he called on Mrs. Gould and learned of her plans for the wedding. He told a reporter exactly what he thinks of all this talk of difference in age.

"What is all the dashed row about, anyway?" he said. "I never knew such a pother over an ordinary engagement. It's most extraordinary. I don't see that it's any of the bally public's business how old I am or how old my fiancée is."

He explained to him that the engagement was a somewhat out of the ordinary because he, forty-five years old, is just twenty years younger than his future father-in-law, and because his bride-elect is seventeen, and has not yet made her debut in New York society. "I don't care," he said. "I will take a dowry of between \$20,000,000 and \$50,000,000 of American dollars with her to enrich the British peerage."

"All Tommyrot," he said. "It's all Tommyrot. Why, in England a man is married if he has led an outdoor life as fellows of my sort do—is regarded as young at fifty. Suppose Miss Gould is seventeen. What of it?"

In London, society marriages of young women of that age with men of twice their years are everyday occurrences. It doesn't seem at all out of the ordinary to me, and I think that so long as Miss Gould is pleased—and Mrs. Gould, I might add—nobody else need be upset."

"How did I win her? My dear chap, what an extraordinary question—upon my life, you Americans are most astonishing. Quite in the ordinary way, I should imagine. I was my first ordinary marriage. I met her in the ordinary manner and I cannot recall that there was anything unusual about our early conversations."

"I came over to your horse show. I like horses, and so does she, and that established a bond. Then I told her about my business. I had been in South Africa and India (showing her the same among British army officers, for war) and that interested her. Rather like Othello and Desdemona? Well, perhaps, but that's a bit flattering to me."

"That's all I can think of. I had no special method of courtship, and it was all most natural and—er—charming—yes, most charming."

Lord Decies doesn't know exactly when the wedding will be nor where, but he knows it will be soon, and that his bride will go to Florida, and maybe for a Western trip before they leave to make their home in England. He is obliged to be in London in June to attend King George's coronation in his capacity as peer, and the new Lady Decies will also have a prominent part in the ceremonial.

Prepare for Coronation.
Great preparations are being made in the Gould home for a reunion of the family in London coronation week. Miss Vivian will have been presented at court at that time, and will have been schooled to perform her part in the procession of peeresses in Westminster Abbey.

Already the order for her gown, with its accompanying mantle of red velvet and ermine and the coronet of jeweled golden oak leaves, has been placed. Her sister, Mrs. Anthony J. Gould (Marjorie Gould), will also be in London, and Mr. Drexel's sister, who recently married Viscount Malmesbury, will also take part in the ceremonial.

Lord Decies is already in the market for a town house in Mayfair for the coronation, and the Goulds will visit him. And houses in Mayfair will visit them for their weight in gold for that week.

Charged With Fraud.

Jackson, Miss., January 13.—J. C. Masters and Thomas O. Sibley, charged with using the mails to defraud, were arrested here last night. They are alleged to be promoters of the Albemarle Development Company, of Albemarle, N. C., and were supposed to be establishing a pretentious health resort in North Carolina.

PLEADS FOR DEATH OF STANDARD OIL

Kellogg Paints It as Threatening Cloud Over Country.

IT HAS THRIVED BY OPPRESSION

Milburn Says Standard Has Been "Damned for Everything, but Praised for Nothing," and That Affirmance of Dissolution Decree Would Be Monstrous.

Washington, January 13.—Painting the Standard Oil organization as bred by oppressing competitors and hanging as a threatening cloud over the country, Frank B. Kellogg, special assistant to the Attorney-General of the United States, to-day pleaded with the Supreme Court of the United States to dissolve the Standard Oil Company, of New Jersey, as violative of the Sherman anti-trust law. He gave to the court the beginning of the government's side of the controversy.

Mr. Kellogg followed the opening remarks in the case by John G. Milburn, for the Standard Oil. Mr. Kellogg went over the early years of the Standard's business, leading up to the central point of the present controversy, the reorganization of the Standard Oil Company, of New Jersey, in 1899. He characterized this reorganization as an attempt to evade the law by the substitution of one illegal form of holding together the oil companies for another illegal form. The first was the "trust" of 1882, whereby the stock of the owners of various oil companies was put into the hands of trustees, and the second the "Standard of New Jersey" of 1899.

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Touching on a point of the defense, Mr. Kellogg said that if the companies whose stock was procured by the Standard in 1899 were not competing, it was because they were held together in illegal trusts, that of 1875 and that of 1882.

"Take away the fear of prosecution by the government and the Standard Oil would not be a trust in this country out of business in five years," Mr. Kellogg continued. "The independents can exist only under the protection of the law."

Justice White, with this point, Chief Justice Taft, and the other justices, against the Standard companies were based upon their methods, and if objection was made to the methods being illegal.

"That and size," responded Mr. Kellogg. "Great wealth enables them to use methods, some unfair, which would not be illegal or reprehensible in the hands of the corner groceryman."

"They'd use that power were it not for the law," came the reply. "Mr. Kellogg dwelt upon the 'enormous profits' of the companies, and further evidence of monopoly. The record did not show where all the profits went, he said. For instance, there was nothing to show what part of the \$25,000,000 out of the earnings of 'old Standard' in 1909, Mr. Kellogg said that it was paid to P. S. Trainer."

"Who is this man Trainer?" inquired Justice Lurton. "Oh, a purchasing agent in New Jersey," said Mr. Kellogg. "I tried every way to learn where that little sum went. The officials of the Standard, when questioned, told me that they could not find out. Mr. Milburn once said that he would not gratify my curiosity," he told himself.

The closing words of Mr. Milburn were impressive. "Damned for everything," but praised for nothing, is the way the Standard Oil has been treated by the government," said he. "In this record covering forty years of business everything the Standard has ever done is related. It has done some things in strenuous times, but it has done nothing that goes to the issue here."

"The evil of the affirmation of this decree, it is needless for me to say, would be monstrous. It is fortunate that the case is left in the hands of a court that listens to reason and never hears the voice of passion and prejudice."

TRUSTEES INDICTED

Held for Perjury in Connection With Bank Failure.

New York, January 13.—Four indictments charging perjury against any trustees of the Washington Savings Bank, of which Joseph G. Robinson, also under indictment, was president, were found by the grand jury this afternoon. The indictments were returned by the grand jury this afternoon. The indictments were returned by the grand jury this afternoon. The indictments were returned by the grand jury this afternoon.

KEBERY IS SHAKEN

Dozens of 204 Victims Already Taken From Ruins.

St. Petersburg, January 13.—A dispatch received here to-day from Yverdon, capital of the territory of Semiratchensk, Asiatic Russia, says that a violent earthquake occurred last night at Kebery, in the Pishpek district of the territory, and that the bodies of 204 Kirghiz have been dug from the ruins of fallen buildings.

Heads Commerce Commission



Elected to succeed Martin A. Knapp as chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

CLEMENTS NAMED AS NEW CHAIRMAN

He Succeeds Judge Knapp as Head of Interstate Commerce Commission.

A Native of Georgia, He Long Has Been in Public Life.

Washington, D. C., January 13.—Judson C. Clements, of Georgia, was elected chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission to succeed Judge Martin A. Knapp, of New York, at a special conference of the commission held to-day. Mr. Clements is the senior member of the commission and is a Democrat.

While the commission is composed of four Republicans and three Democrats, at present, it has been the uniform policy of the commission since its creation to elect its senior member as chairman entirely irrespective of his political affiliations.

It has resulted, therefore, that the presiding commissioner at times was a Republican when the Democrats were in majority, and conversely, a Democrat was chairman when the Republicans were in a majority, as in the present instance.

Election is Important.
The election of a chairman of the commission is highly important, not only to the transportation companies and the shippers, but also to the public generally. It is hoped that so far as possible this announcement may appear in Saturday's papers.

Very truly yours,
H. L. SMITH.

The Announcement.
It has been known for some time that Representative Jones, of Virginia, has been urged to become a candidate for the United States Senate to succeed Senator Martin, and that he has been the subject under serious consideration for months past.

It has time and again been given out by those who profess to be close to the First District Congressman that he had positively decided to enter this contest, but not until to-day has he consented to make a definite and authoritative statement for the public as to his intentions.

When asked at his office in the House Building to-day if it were true that he had reached a final decision to offer himself for the Senate, Mr. Jones said:

"You are entirely at liberty to announce that I shall be a candidate at the senatorial primary, which will be held in Virginia in August next, for the seat in the United States Senate which will become vacant on the third day of March, 1912."

I have not arrived at this conclusion hastily and inconsiderately. On the contrary, I have endeavored to weigh carefully the many arguments advanced by those who have been urging me to declare my candidacy, and I am not unmindful of the difficulties which will confront any Democrat who may have the temerity to oppose the political aggregation which fraudulently assumes to be the regular Democratic organization of my State, and thus arrogates unto itself power and authority which alone belong to the Democratic party, and which should only be exercised in the interest of all the members of that party.

If, as a consequence of the exercise of my right as a Democrat and as a Virginian to enter my party's primary in my own State I am to be classed as an "insurgent" or enemy of the "organization," it clearly illustrates the deplorable condition into which the regular party organization has fallen. The instant any combination or group of men in the party, with or without their own consent, are designated by common consent as the "organization," the party is no longer a party, and the "insurgent" refrain from saying, "I am a Democrat," and thus arrogates unto itself power and authority which alone belong to the Democratic party, and which should only be exercised in the interest of all the members of that party.

Both houses adjourned to-day until Monday, and many of the members have gone home.

JONES ANNOUNCES HIS CANDIDACY

Will Make Race for United States Senate in Opposition to Martin.

He Promises "Unremitting Opposition to Evil Political Methods" in Virginia.

Washington, January 13.—Representative William A. Jones, senior member of the Virginia delegation in Congress, to-day announced his candidacy for the Senate, to succeed Senator Martin, whose term expires March 4, 1912.

The Virginia voters next August will decide two senatorships in the primary Jones declares he will wage unremitting war on the "organizations" and "political machine" in the State.

The following letter and its appendices were received through the mails last night from H. L. Smith, secretary to Mr. Jones:

Committee on Insular Affairs, House of Representatives, Washington, January 13, 1911. Managing Editor, Times-Dispatch, Richmond, Va.

Dear Sir,—At the direction of Mr. Jones, I enclose an interview given out by him to-day announcing his candidacy for the Senate, thinking that you would be able to use it as a matter of public news in your paper. It is hoped that so far as possible this announcement may appear in Saturday's papers.

Very truly yours,
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FACES QUESTION OF DIRECT VOTE

Senate Must Say Whether Constitution Shall be Amended.

TEST VOTE SHOWS MANY FAVOR IT

Resolution, Favorably Reported by Committee, Launched on Its Legislative Voyage Despite Opposition—Some Are Determined to Prevent Vote at This Session.

Washington, January 13.—That the Senate at this session must face the question as to whether the Constitution shall be amended so as to require the election of Senators by direct vote of the people, was made apparent to-day. A vote, which many Senators considered a test of the sentiment of the Senate, was taken, and resulted largely in favor of the proposition.

The matter arose in connection with the joint resolution for the amendment of the Constitution recently reported from the committee on the Judiciary. When that resolution was reached on the calendar, Mr. Keen was ready with an objection, which would have had the effect of preventing immediate consideration under the then order of business.

"Then," said Mr. Borah, "with quick appreciation of the situation, I move to take up the resolution notwithstanding the objections of the Senator from New Jersey."

"Oh, don't do that," pleaded Mr. Gallinger, in charge of the ocean mail subsidy bill. "An effort for a favorable action would be to displace the ship subsidy bill as the unfinished business, and I know the Senator does not want to do that."

Resolution is Launched.
He appealed to Mr. Keen to withdraw his objection. Mr. Keen consented, and the Senate election resolution was launched upon its legislative voyage.

The situation was such as to arouse the immediate interest of the Senators. Mr. Sutherland wanted to amend the resolution so as to strike out the provision giving the State Legislatures supervision of the elections, and making other changes.

Mr. Rayner, a staunch advocate of the committee resolution, suggested that as the amendment went to the heart of the question, there should be time for consideration.

"No," stage-whispered a dozen Democrats in his immediate vicinity. "No, we'll vote for it."

Mr. Rayner did not press his point, but his plea was taken up by Senator Hale, of Maine, whose position on the merits of the measure is diametrically opposite. He was sure that the resolution could not be acted upon without protracted debate. He precipitately moved an adjournment of the Senate. The first vote was viva voce.

"The ayes appear to have it," announced the clerk. "Never!" exclaimed a half dozen Senators. "They have the ayes and noes." According to a roll call was ordered, with the result that forty-three out of sixty Senators present voted against adjournment.

Encouraged by this, Senator Borah endeavored to obtain the consent of the Senate to name a roll call for a vote on the resolution and all amendments. He suggested Tuesday, January 24. For a time it appeared that he would be successful. Mr. Borah's colleague, Senator Hayburn, had not said a word of the matter, but when the chair put the question for a vote, he said "No," and spoiled the entire scheme.

Borah Displeased.
Evidently Mr. Borah was displeased. He considered the Senate prepared to proceed.

Mr. Carter did not agree. He wanted time for consideration and for the digestion of the Sutherland and other amendments. Mr. Borah accepted the remarks of Mr. Carter as a "lecture," and said he was convinced that some Senators were determined to prevent a vote at this session.

Then Mr. Cullom preferred a request for an executive session. This was agreed to. "I yield," said Mr. Borah, but I give notice that unless a time is agreed upon for a vote on this resolution, very little other business will be done."

He said he would call the matter up again next Monday or Tuesday. After a brief executive session the Senate adjourned until Monday.

Report Favors Peary.
Washington, D. C., January 13.—Captain Robert E. Peary is to receive the thanks of Congress for his Arctic discoveries, and will be retired with the rank and retired pay of a rear admiral of the United States Navy if a bill which the House Committee on Naval Affairs ordered reported favorably to-day is enacted into law. The retirement of Captain Peary under the terms of the bill is to date from April 6, 1909, when he claims to have discovered the North Pole. Mr. Bates, of Pennsylvania, the author of the bill, was instructed to use every endeavor to bring the measure up on the floor of the House at the earliest opportunity.

Swanson Introduces Amendment.
Washington, D. C., January 13.—The Virginia delegation in Congress plans to have the naval fleet of the world rendezvous at Hampton Roads in 1912, whether the Panama Canal Exposition is held in New Orleans, San Francisco, or some other city. Mr. Swanson, of Virginia, introduced an amendment to the canal exposition bill that may be passed a provision directing the President to invite foreign governments to make such a rendezvous a part of their participation in such celebration as may be had in connection with the opening of the Atlantic-Pacific water highway. Representative Kahn, of California, has introduced a joint resolution authorizing the President to hold naval reviews in